No. 16,556.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1906-TWENTY PAGES.

Dean of Diplomatic Corps is In- | Spring-Like Conditions in New quisitive

VENEZUELAN

Taigny Incident.

Latter Remarked Taigny Allowed Big Drop in Temperature in Iowa, Himself to Be Caught Like a Rat in a Trap.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, January 22.-Advices received here today say that the dean of the diplomatic corps at conferred with Senor Ybarra, the Venezuelan foreign minister, on the incident attending the embarkation of the former French charge d'affaires, M. Taingy, on board the French steamer Martinique off La Guayara January 14.

The Belgian official pointed out that the diplomatic corps considered M. Taigny to be a member of the corps until removed by his government, and asked the foreign minister for an explanation of the position for the members of the corps.

Evaded Explanation.

Senor Ybarra evaded the request of the Belgian representative and treated the Taigny incident lightly, remarking that M. Taigny had "allowed himself to be caught like a rat in a trap."

There is a great lack of news at Caracas. The people of Venezuela are entirely ig-norant of the situation growing out of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela. A strict censorship s observed over all dispatches. President Castro is at Maracay.

Assurances From France.

Having received positive assurances from the French government that its future policy for the redress of its alleged grievances at the hands of Venezuela involves no infringement whatever of the Monroe doctrine, it is understood that the United States government will offer no interference to the execution of its program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. It is understood that M. Jusserand, the French that France has no designs upon Venezuelan territory nor any intention of block-ading its ports. In view of the strict seobserved by the French authorities the punitive measures to be taken, it is difficult to predict what course will be

Although the United States does not feel called upon to intercede in behalf of Vene-zuela, it is known that the President and Secretary of State would deplore the out-break of war between France and Venezuela, especially in view of the feeling in higher circles that there is nothing in the present situation that is not succeptible to settlement by peaceful methods. It is said that President Castro is so well satisfied with the justice of his cause that he is willing to submit the issues with France to arbitration, and it is understood that United States is not averse to mediating to that end.

Disturbed French Plans.

It now appears that one of the reasons for the anger of the French government over the enforced departure from Venezuela of Mr. Taigny on a French merchantman was that it spoiled the plan of the French government to take the French charge away from Venezuela on a man-of-war with all the state and ceremony possible under the circumstances. entire French squadron now near

the Venezuelan coast was to have been employed on that mission, and the occasion was to be marked by a demonstration in the harbor of La Guaira. The squadron consists of the cruisers Desaix, Jurien de la Graviere, Troude and Duguay-Trouin. After a stay at Martinique of several weeks the vessels salled away for a few days, headed south, and it is inferred that they were bound to La Guaira to take M. Taigny away. At last accounts they were at Port au Spain. Full instructions were prepared for the guidance of M. Taigny, and it was to get these instructions that that official insisted on boarding the French liner at La Guaira in defiance of the quarantine regu-lations before the vessel had been granted "pratique." which act was resented by the Venezuelan authorities and resulted in his enforced premature departure for Wil-

WILL BE REPORTED TOMORROW. House Leaders Intend to Take Up Statehood Bill Wednesday.

The House committee on territories gave final consideration to the joint statehood bill today. Republican members are a unit in support of the Hamilton joint statehood bill, which Mr. Hamilton, chairman of the committee, reintroduced in the House today in slightly amended form, and the democratic members of the committee are opposed to joint statehood.

Mr. Hamilton will report his bill favorably to the House tomorrow, and the democrats will file a minority report. Unless the present plans be changed the Hamilton bill will not be considered by the House until Wednesday, when the republican leaders purpose submitting a rule to prevent amendment of the bill. Mr. Hamilton said today that Speaker Cannon was confident the rule would pass and that the joint statehood measure would pass the House in its present form.
"Insurgent" republicans are equally confident the bill will be amended, and Mr. Babcock, leader of the "insurgents," says their strength is sufficient to defeat the

administration plan. DISTRICT MEN AT LINCOLN

To Participate in American Brooders'

Deliberations. Special Dispatch to The Star. LINCOLN, Neb., January 22.-Washington is well represented in the list of live stock specialists compiled by the American Breeders' Association. A list of thirty-five committees has been outlined. These will assist any man who shows aptitude in

breeding plants or animals. The following are from Washington: H. J. Webber-Assigned to committee on heoretical research and heredity. W. M. Hays—Co-operative work in animal

breeding. H. J. Webber-Co-operative work in plant

G. M. Rommel—Breeding carriage horses.
W. H. Kerr—Breeding running horses.
T. S. Palmer—Breeding wild bir's.
A. D. Melvin—Breeding sheep and goats.
E. T. Phillips—Breeding bees.
Alex. Graham Bell—Eugenics—A Study in the Heredity of Man.
C. P. Hartley-Breeding corn.
H. J. Webber-Breeding cotton M. A. Carlton—Breeding cotton.

James Munson—Breeding sugar crops.

A. D. Schamel—Breeding teas, tobas coffee.

EXPLANATION ASKED REMARKABLE WEATHER

England.

AFFAIR CHICAGO HAS SLEET STORM

Interviews Foreign Minister Over the | Very Warm in Many Sections of the Country.

QUESTION TREATED LIGHTLY. SOME WONDERFUL CHANGES

Missouri and Texas-Close to Zero at Kansas City.

NEW YORK, January 22.-Telegraphic communication with Chicago was cut off at 9:35 this morning. The service up to that Caracas, the Belgian charge d'affaires, has time had been slow, owing to storms. At 10:30 the wires were working as far west as Toledo. Just before communication with Chicago was lost news was received that a terrific sleet storm was doing much damage within a radius of seventy miles of Chicago. It was also reported that the storm was moving eastward.

Signs of Change in New York.

Reports from throughout the state show that the warm wave still prevailed today, but the sky generally was overcast and there were signs of a change. In central New York robins appeared at many places. At Watertown, in northern New York, the thermometer registered 64 this forenoon and at points in the central and southern parts of the state temperatures of 60 to 65 were recarded. Newburgh reported 70. The steamer from Cape Vincent, N. Y., to Kingston, Ont., made a trip yesterday, the latest

Spring-Like in New England. NEW HAVEN, Conn., January 22 .- The

spring-like weather conditions of yesterday prevailed today over Connecticut. It was even warmer, the thermometer here registering 50 this morning, against 49 yesterday morning

BOSTON, January 22.-Following the remarkable warmth of yesterday in this city there was only a slight fall in tempera- Conference Resumed at Algeciture during the night. At 10 a.m. today it registered 54. The sky was overcast. Thermometer readings at 8 a.m. reported the weather bureau from various New England stations were as follows: Northfield, Vt., 38; Concord, N. H., 32; Portland, Me., 36; Eastport, Me., 38; Providence, R. I., 42; Nantucket, 44.

Warmer at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., January 22 .- The unusually warm weather of yesterday continued here and throughout Maryland today, the thermometer being slightly higher, registering 50, against 49 yesterday. A very

dense fog prevailed. Seventy-Two Degrees at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., January 22 .- The temperature went up to 72 degrees in Nor-

folk at noon today. Warmest in Sixteen Years.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.-This city today experienced the warmest January day in sixteen years. The official government thermometer on top of the post office building registered 66 degrees at noon. while the humidity at that hour was 86 per cent. The highest previous record for January was in 1890, when the thermometer registered 72 degrees. The warm wave ex tends into the interior of the state, even the mountain towns reporting high tempera-

Sleet Storm at Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 22, 12:30 p.m.-One of the most severe snow and sleet storms which this city has experienced in many years has practically isolated it from the outside world. The storm is most severe within a belt, the radius of which is sixty miles. Almost all telegraphic service has been destroyed. Electric, elevated and surface transportation is about discontinued and the cable lines are operating only with greatest difficulty. The railroads are greatly handicapped and all arriving trains are hours behind time. A heavy gale prevails and snow and sleet are falling without cessation.

Close to Zero at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 22 .- Close to zero weather with a high wind and light snow at some points were the weather conditions today in this part of the southwest The coldest point reported by the local weather bureau was at Dodge City, Kan. where the thermometer registered 2 degrees above zero.

At Kansas City and Oklahoma City it was 12 degrees above. The predictions are for in support of the Larrinaga bill to reorganzero weather generally over this territory by tonight. A snow storm is reported to He said there have been three governors in be general in Arkansas today.

Big Drop in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, January 22.-From 45 above zero, one of the warmest January days in history, the mercury dropped last night to zero all over Iowa. Wind accompanied the cold wave, damaging telegraph and telephone lines.

Two Inches of Sleet in St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, January 22.-A blanket or sleet two inches thick covered the ground this morning with a temperature at 16 above and a fine sleet blowing. Street-car traffic was badly hampered and railroad traffic was delayed. Telegraphic communication with Chicago and points east of St. Louis was very poor early in the morning. when suddenly it ceased at 8 o'clock, and three hours later had not been resumed. At

the telegraph offices it was stated that com munication was being effected east of here yet in a slow, round-about fashion, but that the service was badly interfered with on account of the sleet-covered wires. West of St. Louis telegraphic communication was established with some little interference. Snow in North Texas.

over north Texas today. The thermometer registered 23. Trains are delayed and all communication is interrupted. Blizzard at St. Joe.

DALLAS, Texas, January 22 .- A cold

wave, accompanied by snow, is sweeping

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., January 22.-St. Joseph is in the grip of a blizzard. The mercury has dropped nearly fifty degrees in forty-eight hours.



ONE YEAR OF REVOLUTION.

THE MOROCCAN ISSUE

ras, Spain, Today.

MESSAGES FROM MADRID

Question of Contraband Arms Discus-

5 OF THE 16 ARTICLES ADOPTED

sed Further.

Discussion on Remaining Sections Put

Over Until Tomorrow-Sitting

Lasted Less Than 3 Hours.

ALGECIRAS, Spain, January 22 .- The inernational conference on Moroccan reforms reassembled at the town hall here this morning. The presiding officer, the Duke of Almodovar, read messages from the Spanish senate and chamber of deputies expressing hope for a successful issue of the conference.

The Marquis Visconti Venosta, head of the Italian mission, replying in the name of the delegates made a significant reference to the international character of the agreement to be concluded here. This was interpreted as referring to the Franco-German difficulty over the question of the international control of Morocco.

Five Articles Adopted.

2:10 p.m. The conference adopted five of the sixteen articles contained in the report of the committee on contraband arms. Then, as the sitting had lasted two and a half hours, discussion of the remaining articles went over until Wednesday, tomorrow being reserved for the ceremonies attending the fast day of King Alfonso. The discussion brought out a lengthy discourse from Sidi Mohammed El Mokhri, the second of the Moroccan delegates.

REFORM IN PORTO RICO.

Mayor Todd of San Juan Specifies Needed Changes.

Roberto H. Todd, mayor of San Juan, P. R., continued his statement before the House committee on insular affairs today ize the insular government in Porto Rico. five years, and five attorneys general. All of these five heads of the legal department have been from different parts of the United States, and have interpreted the laws of Porto Rico according to the decisions of the courts in the state where they practiced before coming to the island. As the court decisions of the island have not been published, Mr. Todd said, they were a hopeless tangle. The heads of other departments, Mr. Todd said, also have changed frequently and the result is an unsettled condition which is annoying to the islanders and disastrous to their interests.

Mr. Todd said a great deal of money is wasted by the insular government in salaries. There are more clerks than necessary in various departments, in his benefited by lopping off many positions.

CALVE TO ADOPT SINGER.

Young Woman With Phenominal Voice Discovered.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 22 .- Madame Calve, who sang here in concert, has discovered a young girl contralto, Lois Feurt, for whom she predicts great things. The girl, who is but seventeen years of age, was given an audience by Madame Calve in the Lincoln Hotel, and sang with such exquisite charm that the prima donna, with tears in her eyes, clasped the girl to her breast, saying: "You have the voice, you have the temperament, you have the physique, you will be great."

If The Star is not sold by newsboys for TWO CENTS at any place please notify the

A KENTUCKY LYNCHING

A NEGRO TAKEN FROM CITY JAIL AND HANGED.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., January 22.-A mob of 300 men early on Sunday morning took Ernest Baker, a negro, from the county jail and hanged him from a beam of the city scales near the court house, in the

center of the city. Baker attempted Saturday night a criminal assault on Miss Mary Gentry, aged eighteen, whom he knocked down and dragged by the heels into an alley. Her screams attracted neighbors and the negro fled, but later was captured by officers. The mob's work was so secretly done that the prisoners in the jail next to Baker did

CALAMITY IN BRAZIL

not know of the lynching until morning.

TURRET SHIP REPORTED SUNK WITH 300 ON BOARD.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, January 22.-The Brazillian turret ship Aquidaban has been sunk at Port Jacarepagua, south of Rio Janeiro, as the result of an explosion on board. It is reported that three hundred the winter. of her crew perished and that only one officer was saved.

WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW.

Plans Made for Entertaining the Chinese Commissioners.

The imperial Chinese commissioners who have come to the United States to make a personal study of its industrial, social and political institutions have ended their visit to Chicago and will arrive in this city tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad. The party numbers about sixty persons and will make its quarters at the Arlington Hotel. The commissioners will be officially received at the station by Mr. Charles Denby, chief clerk of the Department of State, who will escort them to

their hotel. The visitors will be presented to Secretary Root at the State Department tomorrow afternoon, and Wednesday afternoon row afternoon, and wednesday afternoon they will be formally received at the White House by President Roosevelt. Thursday afternoon they will be entertained at luncheon by the Y. M. C. A. at the new building and that evening will attend a dinner given in their honor by Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese minister. Secretary Root will give a dinner Satur day afternoon in honor of the commission ers at the New Willard, and next Monday they will make a visit to Mt. Vernon on the U.S. S. Dolphin. The day following they will attend a special exhibition dril they will attend a special exhibition drill at Fort Myer and afterward dine informally with Mr. Denby. Wednesday next, the 31st instant, they will visit the houses of Congress and take luncheon at the Library of Congress. The above program is subject to change, but is likely to stand it satisfactory to the visitors. The party will leave here on the evening of the 31st instant for New York.

New York Senators in Their Seats. Senators Platt and Depew were in their seats when the Senate convened today, the first appearance of either for some time. Both were given warm welcomes and were heartily congratulated upon their appearance of being in good health.

Senator Newlands Ends His Argument. Senator Newlands today finished his statement in opposition to the Philippine tariff bill, in the hearings now proceeding before forty-eight hours.

Second Coldest Day of Season.

Lincoln, Neb., January 22.—This was the second coldest morning of the season in gone degree above zero at 7 o'clock.

The other members of the Madame Calve to the position that it them to a subsidized price for their sugar and marvelous voice, and predict a future for her. After singing Gound's "Oh, That ling one degree above zero at 7 o'clock.

Throughout the night there was a hard wind with but little snow.

The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Senate committee having charge of this owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it owners. The other members of the Madame Calve took the position that it of purple and marvelous voice, and predict a future for the subsidized price for their sugar and marvelous voice, and predict a future for the subsidized price for their sugar and the forest the Danon has selled from the subsidized price for their sugar and the forest the power were given to the Carleston.

The Dubque has left San Juan and the Porter, Dupont, Nicholson, Rodgers and legislative provers. The equality of dispersant the sessenbly will be called the "house of justice," and exercise administrative and for them to a subsidized price for their sugar and the forest the power were given to the Carleston.

The Dubque has left San Juan, the Alexander at the great."

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The Dubque has left San San Juan an the Senate committee having charge of this

ON TRIAL FOR HAZING

Midshipman Claude B. Mayo's Case Resumed

ANNAPOLIS TODAY

Ninth Victim to Come Before the Court.

R. R. MANN TO BE TRIED NEXT

Authorities Profess Not to Know

When Hearings Will End-Homes Engaged for Winter. ANNAPOLIS, Md., January 22.-The case

of Midshipman Claude B. Mayo of Columbus. Miss., a member of the first class, was taken up by the court-martial at the Naval Academy this morning. Mayo is the ninth midshipman to come before the court since its commencement, and the tenth case, as Stephen Decatur, jr., of Portsmouth, N. H., has been tried twice.

The next case to be tried is that of Rich ard R. Mann, also of the first class, an appointee of President Roosevelt The naval authorities here say they have no idea when trials of midshipmen will come to an end, but officers who are connected with the court have taken houses in Annapolis for

Mayo introduced E. S. Theall of Washington, D. C., as his counsel, and made no objections to any member of the court. The court found the charges in due form and technically correct after some slight inaccuracies had been corrected by permission of Superintendent Sands.

Fourth Classman Theodore H. Winters, the first witness for the prosecution, said that one Sunday during September Mayo had made him stand on his head and do the "sixteenth." He said that an order had been issued for the fourth classmen not to walk on the edge of the line eum and that there had been a general He understood, he said, that the fourth classmen were being hazed for this.

Made Him Stand on His Head. Midshipman John M. Sloan said that Mayo had made him stand on his head

about two minutes. Fourth Classman Lee C. Carey said that Mayo and other upper classmen had put him on his head, and said that Mayo had told him that it was done because he had laughed in ranks.

Mark C. Bowman said that he and his room mate, Weyler, had been put on their heads a short time ago. He did not positively identify Mayo.

George L. Weyler said that Mayo had put him on his head. Midshipman Hugh Allen, the first witness

for the defense, said that he had been Mayo's room mate for a year and a half. Mayo's opinion, he said, was that a Y. M. C. A. member should not haze. Mayo, he said, was the editor of a Y. M. C. A. publication designed to give new-comers helpful suggestions.

Midshipman William L. Calhoun haid

Midshipman William L. Calhoun haid Mayo had often told him he regarded haz-

Mayo Member of the Y. M. C. A. Lieut. Commander Charles B. McVay, jr. testified that Mayo is one of the prominer members of the Y. M. C. A., and it had come to his knowledge that Mayo considered this position as incompatible with haz-

Naval Movements.

roads, the Bainbridge at Canton, the New port at Santo Domingo city, the Raleigh at

Anniversary of Red Sunday Senator Clay on the Constitu-Passed Without Trouble.

Cossacks and Gendarmes Patrolled the | Precedent Established in the States Streets.

Silent Signs of Sympathy With the Revolutionary Cause in Evidence on Every Hand.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 22, 11:30 a.m .- The frequent patrols in all the streets this morning are marching at wide intervals in "bomb formation." This is almost the only indication that today is the anniversary of "Red Sunday," the stores are all open and the ordinary life of the city is proceeding as usual. Up to 11 o'clock no trouble of any kind had been reported. Bands of workmen were encountered occasionally proceeding from one factory region to another, sometimes chanting a

revolutionary chorus, but otherwise they were orderly. The authorities fearing a students' demonstration at their favorite rallying place in front of the Kazan Cathedral, posted a heavy force of Cossacks and mounted gendarmes in the courtyards of the neighboring buildings and patrolled that section with especial vigilance.
The streets were crowded with people attending to their ordinary occupations, but many of them wore bands of crape on their arms, silent signs of sympathy with the revolutionary cause.

BLOODSHED AT WARSAW. Troops Fired on Spcialist Workmen,

Fatally Injuring Two. WARSAW, Russian Poland, January 22 .-The anniversary of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg is being observed here today by a strike of the employes of the factories which has already been marked by bloodshed. A detachment of infantry fired on a number of socialists who were compelling roads. shop keepers in the Withowski market to close their establishments. Two men were fatally wounded and others were slightly

injured. A gas explosion, the cause of which has not been explained today, destroyed a wing of Count Zamoyski's residence, seriously injuring eight of the occupants.

Infantry patrols are compelling the shop keepers to keep their stores open. The governor has warned the employes of the newspapers that if they strike today the papers will be suspended tomorrow.

Quiet at Lodz.

LODZ, Russian Poland, January 22.-All the shops and factories here are closed in commemoration of "Red Sunday," and no

street cars or cabs are running RUSSIAN DESPOTISM

Denounced in Scathing Tones at Chi-

cago Meeting. CHICAGO, January 22.-Russian despotism was denounced in the most scathing terms and the Russian revolution was cheered by German socialists of Chicago yesterday at a meeting commemorating "bloody Sunday," January 22, 1905. The date was declared to be a mile-stone in the revolutionary movement of the Russian proletariat and the death knell of industrial and economic despotism of the capitalist class throughout the world. The meeting was attended by nearly 500

members of the local German socialist organizations. A collection of \$100 was taken up for the benefit of the "struggling Russian com-rades," and a resolution of fraternal greetng was adopted and sent to the revolutionary committee of Russia.

TO EXTEND MASS. AVENUE.

Bishop Satterlee Writes Chairman Babcock on the Subject. Chairman Babcock of the House District committee has received a letter from Bish-

op Satterlee, in which the latter urges the passage of the House bill providing for the extension and improvement of Massachusetts avenue. Bishop Satterlee says that "by reason of the location of our proposed cathedral and affliated schools upon the line of Massachusetts avenue, all Episcopalians and their friends are greatly interested in the passage of the House bill for the extension and improvement of Massachusetts

The cathedral school for girls is already completed and under very successful operation, while the \$300,000 Lane Johnston chair school is nearing completion.

avenue.

The cathedral, which will be the main edifice of a group of buildings, and which will cost several million dollars, we hope to make as fine a building as St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey. Therefore, our work will be immeasurably advanced by the completion of Massachusetts avenue to the District line, thus placing us upon a great avenue of through travel. Very many laymen and members of the gen-eral convention of the church have manifested their great interest by writing and personally urging members of Congress to support the measure. The interests of our church and its adherents coincide with the interests and the necessity of the general public, including the American University, where they are, I believe, erecting the sec ond of a large group of buildings ..

TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Exodus From Teheran to Lead to New Government.

ST. PETERSBURG; January 22 .- A constitutional government for Persia, according to advices from Teheran received here, is to be the outcome of the sudden exodus The Arksansas has arrived at Brunswick, of a thousand merchants and Mullah Ga., the Don Juan de Austria at Hampton priests from the Persian capital as a protest against the shah's government.

The insurgents proceeded to the village Hongkong, the Chicago and Boston at of Shar-Abd-Ul-Azim, where the shah pre-Santa Barbara, the Marcellus at Sanchez, sided over a representative assembly electthe Eagle at San Juan, the Alexander at ed by the Mullahs, merchants and land

Weather.

Rain tonight and tomorrow; much colder tomorrows.

ST. PETERSBURG QUIET CAN DELEGATE POWER

tional Right of Congress.

DISORDERS IN WARSAW RAILWAY RATE QUESTION

Upheld by Courts.

PEOPLE AT USUAL VOCATIONS TAKES ISSUE WITH FORAKER Warns His Hearers of Possible Growth in the Agitation for Gov-

ernment Ownership.

At the close of the morning business today Mr. Clay addressed the Senate on his resolution relating to the governmental: power to fix maximum future charges by:

raffroads. Mr. Clay supported the proposition that: the interstate commerce commission should: be permitted to regulate railroad rates, 116. contended that the railroad companies: should not be interfered with, in the first instance, in preparing the schedules, but. said that when these are once promuigated there should be a body with authority to modify and revise upon complaint. He took issue with statements made earlier in the session by Mr. Foraker in opposition to the constitutional right of Congress. to delegate its authority to regulate interstate commerce, saying that, on account of the vast number of complaints likely toof the vast number of complaints likely to arise, it would be impossible for Congress with its other pressing business to give anything like adequate attention to them. Mr. Clay added: "If Congress should remain in session from year to year, devoting its entire time to this work, it would be impossible to pass upon one-twentleth of these various complaints filed by the American shippers against different raile road systems of our country."

The Constitutional Question.

"I repeat, if Congress can not pass an act providing that all interstate rates shad be reasonable and just, thus fixing a standard and lelegating to the commission the power to hear the facts and carry out the legislative will of Congress, then the American people are at the mercy of the rail-

He declared himself a friend of the railroads, but said because of their public proper that "they should be compelled to furnish to the public transportation of persons and property that is both reasonable and just, and power ought to be lodged in an impartial, intelligent and broad-minded tribune to pass upon the differences between the railroads and the shippers and render substantial justice to both. And," he added, "if Congress cannot exercise this power through a commission, then I am at a loss to know how the people

can expect proper relief." He declared that the laws granting authority to state commissions to revise rates so as to insure justice had been frequently upheld by the courts. "In these very cases," he went on, "it was claimed that the legis-lative power must be exercised by the leg-islature itself and could not be delegated to any other body, but the courts have uniformly held that where the legislature en-acted that rates shall be reasonable and just the duty of executing this law and of finding what rates are reasonable and just may be delegated to a commission, and that a grant of such power is not a delegation of legislative authority. If such laws, enacted by the legislatures of different states have been sustained as constitution al, why cannot Congress enact that all interstate freight rates shall be reasonable and just, and leave to the interstate commerce commission the right and power to investigate and find out what rate will be a proper one, what rate will be just and impartial as between the shippers and the

roads?'

Power of the Railways. After quoting many decisions in support of his contention, Mr. Clay analyzed the present law and said that it does not afford

private industries by improper rates, and who will say power should not be lodged somewhere to investigate intelligently all complaints, solely with a view of doing justice between the roads and the shippers?
The presumption is that an intelligent broad-minded commission will be impartial and seek diligently to do justice to both sides. Why presume that the commission will decide adversely to the roads? Why presume that narrow-minded partisans, easily influenced by public clamor, will be appointed to discharge this duty? It will not be a difficult task to secure honest, intelligent, upright men to perform this work, and no other kind ought to be appointed. "I would repeal the law creating the com-mission unless the commission is clothed with the power both to investigate and find what rates are reasonable and im-partial and at the same time enforce its

findings. It is absurd to have an inter-state commerce commission constantly investigating the railroad rates, knowing at the same time, whatever may be the findthe same time, whatever may be the find-ings of the commission in regard to rates, the commission is without power to enforce any of its findings. The people want a com-mission clothed with the power to find and fix a proper and reasonable rate and to put that rate in operation. Otherwise the com-mission is useless. American receive mission is useless. American people pay annually nearly \$2,000,000,000 for freight and passenger fares, and yet the shipper is at the mercy of the carrier. However, unjust and unreasonable the rate may be, the shipper is without remedy. He has no tribunal clothed with the power to hear his

complaints.' Government Ownership.

Mr. Clay hinted at the possibility of an agitation of the question of government ownership of the railroads if attention is not given to the demand for regulation, saying: "The sentiment has been growing in favor of government ownership. Mr. Hearst came

within a few thousand votes of being elected mayor of the city of New York in the last election for mayor in that great city. I have never been a follower of Mr. Hearst. Who had the remotest idea of the strong following which he developed in that race? It was not the man, it was the platform on which he made his race—government ownership. I do not believe in government ownership of railroads. I recognize the fact that the vast number of employes enfact that the vast number of employes engaged in the work of operating and building these roads would be largely under the influence of the party in power in control of the government. Such power would enable the party in control of the government to hold it for all time to come. The only way to turn public attention from public control is government regulation by law."

During his speech Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Clay if complaints would increase or decrease if the power to fix rates were given to the commission. The opinion was ex-

adequate protection to the shipper. He "Railroads can destroy towns, cities and